THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

BECADWAY RAILROAD-HARBOR-MASTERS

ALBANY, Friday, April 6, 1855.

The act authorizing the construction of the Broadway Railroad in your City passed the House this afterneon, by a vow of 72 to 41. It has yet to go brough the Senate. The New-York delegation voted as follows on the passage of the bill: Year-Mossrs. Blatchford, Coleman, Jimmerson, Maguire, Mundy, Petty, E. L. Smith, Stoyvesant, A. G. Williams. Mays-Meesrs. Aitken, Dixon, Leigh, McLaughlin Beagrist. Mesers. O Keefe and Cocks were absent Mr. A. G. Williams voted yea in order to move a re-

consideration. He was opposed to the bill.

The Senate has just confirmed Alex H. Shultz,
Owen W. Brennan, Daniel Herrick, Reuben Murray, James J. Bovins, Wm. Burleigh, and Joseph J. Chambers, for Harbor-Masters. Strong opposition was evinced toward the nomination of Mathew D. Greene, and no definite action was had.

THE RIOTS IN CINCINNATI RESUMED.

THE RIOTS IN CINCINNATI RESUMED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 6, 1855.

There has been another riot in the Sixth ward of this city. A large party of rowdies, armed with clube, guns and pistols, went to the La Fayotte House, on the corner of Mill and Front siz. kept by a German named Jacob Knight, and demanded liquor, when they were immediately handed some beer. They then commenced breaking the glasses in the house, and, after knocking Knight senseless, they went through his house, insulted his wife and assaulted his children. They then left the premises, and on the sidewalk met four Germans, three of whom they knocked down and the other they stabled.

The latter is not expected to recover. The crowd and on the sidewalk nest four Germans, three or whom they knocked down and the other they stabled. The latter is not expected to recover. The crowd greatly augmented, and finally drove Knight's family from the house. Five streats have been made over the canal. The Germans are still armed. During the whole of last right sentincle guarded the arcets and none but Germans were permitted to pass. The Mayor and police force have done nothing. The first arrests were made to day.

THE CINCINNATI ELECTION DIFFICULTY CINCINNATI, Thursday, April 5, 1835.

The complete returns for Magistrates in this town

The complete returns for Magistrates in this township give a Democratic majority of \$600. The ballots for these officers were not destroyed in the Elevent and Twelfth Wards. Heavy rains to day have served is cool down matters effectually.

It is reported this evening that the Judges of the Twelfth Ward polls had the tickets so nearly counted, and having a memorandum of the state of the vote before the ballots and poll-boxes were destroyed, it will enable them to render a sworn statement of the vote cast, which will be received by the City Clerk as returns from that Ward. This will give nearly all the cendidates on the Democratic ticket a majority; and it is stated they will be sworn in next Monday.

SECOND DISPATCH. SECOND DISPATCH.

The City Clerk has issued certificates of election to all the Democratic cardidates—the Judges of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards having made returns under oath. It is not likely the election will be contacted.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NORFOLK, Friday, April 6, 1855.

The U. S. war steamer Fulton has arrived here from Havana, and reports that no trace had been discovered of the sloop-of-war Albany.

The Fulton left Havana on the 31st ult., and brings seconds of the execution of Estrampes, which took place on the 30th ult. Consul Robinson, under instructions, demanded that the trial of Estrampes should be had under treaty stipulations, but not withstanding this protest, Estrampes was tried by a miliary court.

After being condemned, he made a confession of After being condemned, he made a confession of is design to secure the independence of the Island, and showed the greatest indefference to his fate. At he place of execution he showed an intention to advess the multirude, but the drums and trumpets were ordered to sound, so that he might not be heard, but, not withstanding, his voice could be heard above the din, shouting "Liberty for ever; death to all Kings!" The other prisoners have been condemned to a long lunwisonment.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nonroux, Friday, April e, 1855.

The big of war Perry, having amount red a severe gale, has returned here in a leaking condition. The officer rent in her, in purenit of Baker, is back again. The sloop-of-war Portsmouth has arrived here, after a passage of eventeen days, from Martinique. She has been on a four years' cruise. All on board of her are well. She encountered a terrific gale in the Gulf Steam on the 2d. The Jamestawn sailed under mails, intended for the African Squadron were taken out of her, and sent back to the Navy-Yard.

THE GULF SQUADRON. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 6.

Orders have been received at too Navy Yard here, making that the U.S. War stessor. San Jaciato has been selected as the Fing ship for the Gulf Squadron, and she will probably leave to merro x for Havana.

The Steamer Susquehannais also ordered to be held in readiness for salling.

THE BURNS CASE.

BOSTON, Friday, April 6, 1855.

The arguments on the questions of law applying to the Burns case were postponed to-day until next Tuesday, owing to the illness of District-Attorney Hallett.

ADJOURNMENT OF N. J. LEGISLATURE.
TRESTON, Friday, April 6, 1855.
The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die at

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Friday, April 6, 1855
John Bedeil, of New-Hampshire, has been appointed Gierk in the office of the First Controller, vice
Cel. L. Taylor, removed. George Waldron, of
Cape Elizabeth, Maire, has received the appointment of Third Lieutenant in the Revenue Service.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL. We have received here New-Orleans papers of

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Saturday.

The commander of the steamship Daniel Webster states that, when brought too by the Spanish cruiser, he was told by those on board of her that it was their day to examine all steamers found in the vicinity of Uaba.

P.G. B. Paige, of Providence, R. I., a passenger in the James Adger, was lost overboard on her voyage to Charleston.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Friday, April 6, 1855.
The propellers Trinity, General Taylor, and Oregon have just got through the ice, bound up the Lake.

WATHER AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 6-9.15 P.M.

It has been raining heavily here all the eveningthe wind blowing from the eastward.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

SENATE ALBANT, April 6.

Mr. BARNARD—For the consideration of the Sensie by bill, for the creation of Highland County. The same—To define the law relative to grace on light-drafts, checks and bills of exchange, payable

Signi-draits, checks and bills of exchange, payable on a day subsequent to date.

Mr. HOBERTSON—To increase the capital stock of Brochlyn Colegiate and Polytechnic Institute Mr. MUNROE—To incorporate the Hobrew Famale Benevolent Society of the congregation Shearith-larged, of New York.

Mr. HOPKIN3—Favorably on the New York and Brocklyn Ice Co. bill. Also, the bill providing for a general law for the formation of Ice Companies. After debate, both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

NEW-YORE IMMEGRANT BILL.

mittee of the Whole.

Mr. PRATT reported, with amendments, the bill relative to emigrants arriving at New-York.

Mr. WHIINEY as one of the Committee, dissented from the report, asying that the amendment gave the Commissioners of Emigration power to select ary and every pier in the city for the landing of immigrants, without even consultation with the Common Council. It was giving the Commissioners greater anthority over city property than was vested in the Common Courcil. This was wrong, and hence he dissented from the report.

dissented from the report.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that the original bill met his hearty concurrence. It had for its object the protection of all classes of immigrant passengers from the rapacity of sharpers. But, in his opinion, the amendment made by a majority of the Committee Conferred too much authority over city property upon

the Commissioners of Emigration. He suggested that it be modified, by providing that the Commissioners may select any pier or wharf for the landing of immigrants, with the consent of the Commissioners.

Mr DICKINSON thought no modification was needed. It was necessary, in order to properly pro-tect the rights of the immigrants landing in New-York to give the Commissioners some little extra power. He contented that the amendment was a

over one. Mr. Balkit thought the amendment a little too Mr. Balkit thought the amendment a little too sweeping. He could not ascent to have every pier or dock along the whole water-front of the City subject to the pleasure of the Commissioners in this matter. Nor was he in favor of throwing the Commissioners entirely upon the mercy of the Common Council, for he remembered that, when an Alderman, he had to fight the Commissioners two years in order to have the piers of the Fifth Ward freed from the lancing of the immigrants, and during that time he learned that almost every Alcerman was opposed to having the piers in their Wards used for this purpose. Hence it would not be well to leave the subject entirely under the control of the Common Council; but yet the amendment was too sweeping.

The report was then laid on the table.

The following were ordered to a third reading: To emend the Charter of the New-York Musical Academy.

Academy.

Amending the set relative to the Brooklyn City Canal.

For the incorporation of the Nassau Water Com-

pany, Brooklyn.

pany, Brocklyn.

Mr BROOKS in the Chair, the Committee of the Whole took up the bill gracting to the Socket's Harber and Saratogs Railrosd Company certain water privileges in the northern part of the State.

Before the question was taken, the Senate went into Executive season, which was not concluded when the hour of recess strived. Recess to 4 P. M. AFFERNOON SESSION.

The Senate opened, and continued in Executive Session until 74 o'clock, P.M., and then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DAVIDSON, limiting the amount of notes which the Superintentian of the Banking Department may issue on bond and mortgages pledged as security for circulating notes.

Mr. GLEASON, to amend the act incorporating and

regulating Telegraph Compaties. Third reading.
Mr. SEYMPUR to amend the law relative to grace on sight drafts. Also, to amend the R. S. to compel determination of casins to real property.
Mr. VAN ETIEN to prevent horse-racing for

wagers in Queens County.

Mr. BAKER reported the bill to amend the act to establish Courts of Civil and criminal jurisdiction in

establish Courts of Civil and criminal jurisdiction in Brocklyn.

Mr. O KEEFFE, praviding for a new apportionment of taxes, and for the sale of real estate for the payment of the same.

Mr. BOYNTON, to provide for the regulation of the liabilities of hotel keepers. Third resuing.

Mr. DAVIDSON, in relation to the officers and clerks of Banks in New York and Brocklyn.

Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS, to vest the title to certain lands under water, in the Mayor and Commonalty of New York.

Mr. WEED, from the Committee of Nine, reported the following as proper to be reported complete:

In relation to the Second-av. Railroad, New-York.
To dispose of and remove Quarantine, at Staten

Mr. COLEMAN moved to except the Quarentine

The motion to except was carried.
Mr. LEIGH moved to except the act in relation to
he Second av Railroad.
Mr. GATES—To amend the act to abolish distress

for rear.

Mr SIUYVESANT—Relative to New York Police ourt Chake.
Mr. WATERBURY, from a minority of the Com

mittee on the bill to amend the Charter of the Man-haitan Gas Light Co., submitted a report, amending the bill to as to protect consumers against a rule of the Company, to the effect that the gas can be cut off in certain cares.

The report of the minority was disagreed to: 40

The report of the minority was disagreed to: 40 to 49.

The bill for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime was received from the Senate with amendments.

[See Albany Leiter. After passing the bill, the House adjourned to 4 P. M.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Mr. RICKERSON, from the Select Committee, consisting of himself and Mesars. Altken, Lourie, Ricer, Masters, Baker, Wells, Stanton and J. Bannett, to whom was reterred the petition for Woman's Right to Suffrege, reported that the Committee have had the same under consideration, and unanimously report adversely to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. RICKERSON, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the petition "for the just and "equal rights of woman," reports that the Committee have given the object of the petition that examination which time and creamstences would allow, and report favorably thereupen, as embraced in the following bills, which they ask leave to introduce:

As Acr to smead dispeter 24, fills 5th of Part 24 of the Revised Search."

"exercit."

"descent."
Secreta 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Secreta 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 1, Chapter 2, Title 3 of Part 2 of the Revised Section 2, Chapter 3, Chapter 3,

sections:

Sign 20. If the infectiots be a married man, living and having lived with his wife curing married, or if the intestate be married when having sand having and having married with her hasband during nutrities at a small, die without lawful descendant bearn or to be built descended to the surviving such and or wife, the inheritance shall descend to the surviving suchand or wife, the inheritance cause to the surviving suchand or wife, the period of the factor of the state of the part of the father or nother or others are others are others are others are of the size.

mother or otherwise.

REC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

BILLS PASSED.

To reduce the par value of the shares of the old Harlem Railway Stock.

In relation to the Justices of the Peace in the late City of Williamsburgh.

To increase the capital stock of the Manhattan Gas

Company.

A motion was made to recommit this bill to make it...

A motion was made to recommit this bill to make it... conform to Mr. Waterbury's bill, who charged it was not amended as directed.

Mr. O KEEFE said it was reported in violation of

nod faith.
It was passed under the previous question.
To amend the act in relation to the Construction of Railways in Cities.

Mr. COLEst AN boped the bill would be laid aside,

as there was fraud connected with it.

Mr. WATERBURY—If that is so it is sure

Mr. LEIGH meved to recommit. Mr. Coleman
wanted to kill the bill. There was not a member
from the City who dared to vote for the bill.

Mr. A. G. WILLIAMS said it was an abominable

Mr. MUNDAY said the bill was well known in

New York. The Board of Councilmen, by a vote of 31 to 19, had voted for it. Under the previous question the bill was passed, and the House refused to reconsider the vote. Relative to stealing and forging Railroad Tickets.

Relative to stealing and forging is alrowed licacis.

The House then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

A bill was reported which authorises certain Railroad Companies to aid in the construction of the Lebanot Springs Railway.

The bill to compensate for losses by notes was lost,
and a motion made to reconsider laid on the table.

The bill to amend the act for the formation of Companies to Navigate Rivers and Lukes was also lost.

BILLS FASSED.

panies to Navigate Rivers and Lakes was also lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To fix the salary of the Deputy Attorney General.

To incorporate the Binghamton, Oswego and Pounsylvanta Slack-Water Navigation Co.

To facilitate education among Indians.

To regulate the liability of hotelkeepers. This bill does not relieve the keepers from resposibility in one notices are affixed on the doors, &c. Acjourned.

PASSAGE OF THE MAINE LAW-EXECU-TIVE SESSION. ALBANY, Friday, April 6, 1855.

A very unexpected, though, I think, by no means meatisfactory termination of the proceedings of the Legislature on the Act for the Prevention of Intemperence, Pauperlem and Crime, was arrived at in the louse of Arsembly, this morning.

The bill, it will be recollected, after a protracted

discussion in the House, passed, and was sent to the Scrate. It was there again thoroughly discussed, and a large number of amendments incorporated in it. Thus amended, it passed that body a few days since, and was this morning transmitted to the House for concurrence. This announcement being made to the Home by the Speaker, Mr. Odell, of Livingston, moved a concurrence.

The utmost excitement then ensued. Points of order piled upon points of order, and for nearly three hours the patience, self-possession and ready par-liamentary knowledge of Speaker Littlejohn were

Motions were made to committee Solect Committees. Committees of Conference, and the Committee of the Whole. Appeals were taken from the decisions of the Speaker, and amendments to the bill were offered, but the motion to concur still stood the shocks of the storm, and the Speaker held steadily the reins of the

At length the previous question was moved, on th motion to concur, and it was ordered; not, however, without a determined struggle on the part of the

minority.

It not having been expected that the question would come up this morning, there was but a thin attendance in the lobbies and galleries when the bill was appeared. But when the question was put on ordering the main question, every available spot outside the bar, and inside, too, was occupied by spec-

The call for the previous question was sustained by a strong vote, and it began to appear evident that the majority intended to dispose of the question summarily—and so it turned out. Many good Temperance men, on the vote of concarring, voted No, with the understanding that a Committee of Conference would be appointed, who would agree to further amendments. It was soon found, however, that there were 65 votes in favor of concurring, when a general changing of votes took place. When the Clerk announced the vote, it stood 80 for to 45 against-as follows:

AYES-Messa Baldwin, J. Bennett, J. P. Bennett, Beyen, Beyeton, Brush Buckley, Bushne J. Chester, Cocke, S. d. Cole, Covy, En. Everent, Fairchild, Ferdin, Pitch, Gates, Glesson, Grideatd, Heatley, Hull, Hunt, Jimmerson, C. P. Johrson, I. S. Johrson, E. Machan, McKinney, Malley, Mail, Muster, May, F. Miller, L. Mailer, Marco, Oell, Peine, D. Falmer, P. W. Pelmer, Peck, Pencover, Platt, Rames, Rawmin, Rikkermon, Riter, Rhodes, Schmitte, Smith, J. A. Smith, Speaker, Stanton, Stebhas, Flevers, Stones, Terbuse, G. Tompsite, I. Tomptins, Martin, Marco, May, Martin, May, G. W. Millans, William, William, Charles, Marchard, Miller, M. G. Williams, O. W. Williams, Williams, Williams, Barthford, Bleesing, Bridenbecast, Campbell, Case, Chapito, Churchill, Ultri, E. Cele Coleman, Campbell, Case, Chapito, Davy, Devening Dixon, Dennas, Dumott, Etwards, France, Green Jivans Mayule, McLaushila, Mandey, O'Keep, Powers, Petry Pteips, Rhott Robisson, Survessut, Seagrit, Seymoor, Emalley, W. B. Smith, Terhuro, Wager, Waterbory, Verd. 45.

ansent-Merare Dodge J. C Pelmer, Sesting, and E. L.

Mr. STEVENS moved to reconsider this vote. Lost-31 to 84. Therefore no reconsideration can be had, and the till goes to the Governor! Need I say that it goes to the Executive, without the fear which the friends of

the last bill had when they sent their bill to Governor Seymour? There were unmistakable evidences of gratification at the result menifested aucng the lobby. A goodly number of the spectators were ladies, and they gave the intensest interest to the proceedings.

I have not time to aliude to the provisions of the bill, as sheped by the Sexate, but I will say that the bill is considered as perfect as it could be expected to be made before a trial.

Those acquaisted with the anneyances attendant upon the action of Committees of Conference will see how much trouble is avoided by thus concurring at once with the Secate. Besides, at this stage of the ession, the bill would have been endangered by further delay.

The Senate had another Executive Sassion to-day, which lasted two hours. I understand that Dr. Harris, whose name had been before the Senate, withdrawn and sent in again by Gov. Clark, as Resident Physician of the Marine Hospital, was confirmed.

Capt. Brainerd and Charles Kelsey, were confirmed Harbor masters for Brooklyn. The New York Harbor-masters elicited much dis

cussion, and up to adjournment, no decisive result vas arrived at. The Senate goes into Executive Session again at

Hon CHARLES SUMNER, the Secretary of the City

Anti-Slavery Society informs us, has engaged to speak on the subject of Slavery at the following places and dibony. Thursday April 12 Stancatelas, Tuesday, April 17 Rochester Filday 13 Stancatelas, Tuesday, April 17

Rochester Fildas B. Sayacuaz Comis, Curaminispus Science La Ution Taurellay, Abburn Mondey 16 Februs Mondey, New York City Mondey LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MATILDA ANN THOMPSON We learn from Capt. Carr, of the schooner Fred. Howell, of Bucksport, which arrived at this port last

night, from St. Domingo City, which place she left on night, from St. Domingo City, which place she left on the 14th ult., the following particulars:

April 3, lat. 38° 26′, lon. 72°, at 5 A. M., asw a rebooner with signals of distress flying; ran down to her and found her to be the Matilda Ann Thompson, of Camden, N. J., Capt. Issae Parker, hence for Philadelphia, in a sinking condition; at 9 A. M. took off the Captain and crew—in all, five men—and brought them to this port. Capt. P. reports: Left Sandy Hook on the morting of the lat inst., at 12 clock: the wind commenced to blow heavy from W.N.W.; shortened sail, and ran until 5 c'clock, when we came to anchor moder Great Swamp, Long Beach; the anchors would not hold, and being without ballast, was compelled to run before the gale for 36 hours, the vessel lesking badly, could not keep her free. On the 3d was apoke by

fore the gale tor 3s hours, the versel leading bandy, could not keep her free. On the 3d was spoke by schr. Fred. Howell, who kindly took us off. At the time of being taken off the vessel hal three feet water in the hold, and rapidly increasing.

NAVAL —The U.S. sloop-of war Germanton, Lynch Commander, sailed from Buenos Ayres for Rio Ja-

ARRIVALS .- Among the recent arrivals in town, we

notice the following:

At the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Hon. R. Barreas Norton, Albany; Otto Ormobes, do.; E. J. Eldridge, Poughteepale; Geo. W. Plattner, Lee; W. A. Hind. Boston; Alfred Elv. Rochester; Bonj. S. Coffe, Man; J. R. Anderson, Le Boy; J. H. Rochelley, U. S. N.; C. R. Derrick, Syracus.

At the Collamona House.—Martin Redfield, Conn.; M. L. Brown, New Haver, G. Q. Johnson, Manchester; Jos. Maynard, Long Island, Summer T. Rightins, New R. N. C. B. Curtes, N. Y., R. R. Swin, Chicago; James Conworthy, C. B. Higman, British Army; Lien Smithson, U. S. Navy; Hon-Ferris Gile Lowa.

At the Matropolitan Hotel.—U. H. Dunert, Henburg; Joe. H. Toune Bridgepoit; F. Macdonald, Fotaville, Thomas Bichardron, Mo.; J. E. Reed, Philodephia, J. M. McGren, Lexington Mo.; Marshall A. Jones, Philiadelphia; A. A. Marsh Cincinnal; E. C. Benedict Ct. L. S. Cook, Soston, At the Aston House, A. J. Baker, Middleport; Jan. W. Prather, Louisville: W. H. Hill, Rome, H. F. Catter, California; Wm. W. Sweet, Parliand; C. P. Hewitt, Worcester; Geo. H. Kershaw Philodelphia, W. H. Welsh Pennyivania; S. Kellogg, Utica; Dr. Wm. G. Beck, Springfiels.

DEATH Of AN INVENTOR FROM INTERCANCE.—

fornis: Wm. W. Sweat, Fortunal, to the action of the Geo. H. Kershaw Philadelphia; W. H. Weish Tenmytvania; S. Kellogg, Utten Dr. Wm. G. Breck, Springfiela.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR FROM INTERTRANCE.—Coroner Hilton held an inquest, at No. 176 Merces at, on the hedy of William Wigaton who died year-reday marning. The evidence went to show that the deceased had been very intemperate in his habits for nearly len great, and ther on thursday he was wose off in his deceased had been very intemperate in his habits for nearly len great, and ther on thursday he was wose off in his deceased had been very intemperate in his habits for nearly len great, and ther on thursday he was wose of the history of heart his grown, but thanking it to he the result of he debauch and nothing more, paid no attention to him, other than greating a drink of water, Ac. He, however, was said after daylight, that a decide was called, but his servated while in a convalider fit. Dr. Chastersy examined an earliested death was the result of convalidate, print the after land, while in a convalidate fit. Dr. Chastersy examined an earliested death was the result of convalidate, print fitted in the servate of the case. He as astisfied death was the result of convalidate, print fitted.

Many years ago the decreased was extensively engaged in the manufacture of gas in the old country; but, failing in that enterprise, and, with what remained of his once large fortune, externally deline, he expended his unite earlier, for the want of which his family often safered. His inventive sentence of actual to the proper management, he might have another the commanding alcuts merited. The following independent of which his family often safered. His inventive sentence a fortune in this city, and gained a lofty position, which his commanding alcuts merited. The following independent of the commanding alcuts merited. The following independent of the commanding alcuts merited. The following independent of this commanding alcuts merited. The following independent of the fi

Is well known smore scientific men, among whom was the Educ of the Scientific interious."

A Landlord Pocketing a Least.—Complaint was made before Justice Piercy, at the Mayor's Office, last Monday, charging a man named Juho Nathiman, of No. 3: Remain et., Bracklyn, with lawing stolens lease from Mayor Was Frederichs, valued at \$1.500. It seems from the affidivit of the empiricant that Kubliman, who is the owner of primises No. 52 Annet, in this City, issued, said premises, on the 18th day of Pebruary, 10%, to Frederick Stimman, for two years, for menths and two days, at the rule of \$41 per annum, with privilege of a renewal of five years, at a growth rate of the building and property. Mr. Struben subsequently, on the 18th of March, 18th for and in consideration of \$4, read the lease to Mr. M. Van Fraderichs. Mr. Kubiman not appearing to like this strungement, or having a purspect of raking a better bargale, on Monday last proceeded to the home and asked Mr. Van F. to show him the lease, which she unbestudingly did, when, as she alleges, be piaced it in his pocket and walked of with it, arguinst the wish and consent of the complainant. A warrant was issued, and Officer Sherman, of Williamsburge, on Thursday succeeded in capturing the prisoner. He was brought before Justice Piercy yesterday morning who proceeded to examine him with reference is the charge. After some argument on the part of his counsel, Mr. Sponer, the further hearing was portpound until to morrow marining at 10 clock.

BOSTONIASS COMMITTED TO THE TOWNS FOR FOR-DISTORIANS COMMITTED TO THE TOWNS FOR FOR-CREY TWO YOURS MED. NAMED GEORGE SHAW and WM. W. Davis, aged 19 and 22 years, were committed to the Tombs, vessiciday morning, to saw it their this on a charge of farga-Tably were examined at the Mayor's Office, before Justice Pearry, and stated that they were bern in Souton, mershall by occupation, and declined answering any further questions. A EUROPEAN VIEW OF AMERICAN BRIG-From The London Times March 24

The diplomacy of the United States of America is certainly a very singular profession. It combines with the utmost publicity the habitaal pursuit of dishonorable objects by claudestine means, and, while it professes to rest, like all the institutions of the therican people, on the maxime of Washington, it descends to practices which Washington would have dealt with as he dealt with those of M. Gene: and Major Andre. For certain purposes, the diplomatic agents of the United States are not ashamed to deliberately conspire, with a view, of course, to their na tional eggrandizement and their personal advantage. But they conspire publicly: they lay before Congress, and Congress prints for the benefit of mankind, their and Congress prints for the benent of manager, co-olemn precise and declarations that they have com-pired, are conspiring, and will conspire; in se mach hast intertious which would set all Europe in a blaze that intertious which would set all Europe in a blaze than more around by a member of the older family if they were avowed by a member of the elder fernily of nations, and which would justify a declaration of war if they were seriously entertained by the American Government, are manifested with perfect impunity by the exents and representatives of that Government on foreign missions.

nity by the spents and representatives of that Government on foreign missions.

There was a time when American diplomary was regarded as a plain, homespun wholesome sort of service, which was held up to the imitation of this country by politicisms of the school of Mr. Grote, or the late Joseph Hume. American Ministers were supposed to be wholly removed from the stridees of Courts and the subtletles of diplomatic intercourse. Their instructions were to abstain from all those acts of interference which cause nine-tentrs of the troubles of manking—to maintain their own diegicy without of interference which cause nine-tentrs of the troubles of menkind—to maintain their own digrity without encreaching on the rights of others, and to rely on the encroaching on the rights of others, and to rely on the growing strength and prosperity of the American people to accure for them the station they deserve among the States of the world. Those simple maxims are, however, very much out of date. The representatives of the Government of President Pierce and his immediate predecessors have brought with them to Europe a different arrortment of notions, and no later than has suturn a regular conference was held by these gentlemen in one of the towns of Belgium, to discuss sud determine questions which if they could be sent gentlemen in one of the towns of Belgium, to discuss and determine questions which, if they could be seriously regarded, might threaten the peace of the other beinephere. This meeting was attended by Mr. Backanet, the American Minister in London; by Mr. Mason, from Paris, and by Mr. Soule, from Madrid, and the chief topic under the cus sideration of these Plenipto triaries was the acquisition of Cuba. Tae dispatch in which they communicated to the Cabinet of Washington the result of their deliberations was cated from Air-la Chapelle, the 18th of October, 1854, and it contains the following extraordinary passage, which eppears to us to deserve the utmost publicity, especially as two of the gentlemen who signed it are still accredited to the Courts of England and Prance.

If are still accredited to the Courts of England and France:

"After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cubs far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question—Does Cobs, in the possession of Spain, seriously entenage our internal peace and the existence of our cherishes Union! Should this question be answered in the efficienties, then by every law, haven and divine, we shall be justified in weeding it from Spain, five have the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in feating down the bursting house of his heighbor; if there were no other means of preventing the fame a form destroying his own home.

"Under such circumstances we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We for hear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the his and would justify such a measure. We should nevere, he recreate the our duty, he mawrith of our gallant forefathers, and commit these treason against our potentity should be pern it Cubs to be Africanized and become a second St. Comingo, with all its astendent horrors to the white race, and suffer the fames to expent to our own neighbording shores, seriously to endanger, or actually to consume, the fair fabric of our Union."

According to this doctrine, it is obvious that no

serious; in cadanger, or actually to consume, the fair fabric of our Enion."

According to this doctrine, it is obvious that no such thing as political right can exist in the world; for the rest applied to the consistion of a foreign State and the severtigaty of a foreign dependency is not whether the actual possessor is entitled to hold a thing, but whether it suits the conveniences of anybody clee to take it from him. It is an application of M. Lonis Blane's theory to the rights of nations, when he decreed from the Luxembourg that the wages of mankind ought to be regulated, not by their earnings but by their wants. If my passe of much is destroyed because my neighbor overlooks my garden—if my pretrained to success in life are opposed by a successful rival—or if, in short, anything occurs to infining upon the golden rule of self, "then, by every has, homan and divine," according to those modern interpreters of justice and policy, we are justiced in stressing the object of our aversion or our cupility irom its owner, if we have the power. The out-off instence of initial and the rights of property was, "Sicurce to not attenue of initial and the rights of property was," Sicurce to not attenue of initial and the rights of property was, "Sicurce to not attenue and account so the modern instance of initial ancient saw is, "Use other men's "puressions so as to prevent them from in" puring yourself." We really exaggerate nothing; inteny and carricature would be out of place. This is the deliberate opinion of the three principal americans chosen and sent by the Government of Washington to represent its principles and to uphold its character in Europe, and we are bound to suppose that they represent at least some considerable class of opinions in the United States.

If the existence of Cuba as a Spanish Colony can in any way affect the internal peace and union of the American Republics—above alt, if the principles of cusancipation, of independence, and of human freedom run the bondage of the planter, and the group of si According to this doctrine, it is obvious that no

extend their territories by invasion and by conquest. That is precisely the argument by which the Czars of Russia justified their interference in Poland in the last century, and their aggressions on Turkey in our own Russia justified their interference in Poland in the last century, and their aggressions on Tarkey in our own time—self-interest disguised under the plea of relf-defense—imaginary dangers conjured up to pulliste real injustice—a wrong to another described as a daty to posterity. These are the feld sophisms by which attempts have ever been made to bring the excesses of rapacity and ambition within the code of international morality. They are, in truth, no better than gross and palpable lies; they decelve no one, not even those by whem they are uitered; and we can conceive nothing more worthy of a free people than to repudiate with the indignation they deserve these maxins, which are fatal to the true dignity of the United States, because they are dishonat and untrue. Whatever may be the fate of Clusb, there is no reason that any change in its social condition, lif. indeed, any such change is likely to take place) should produce not powerful effects on the United States than thaloss of St. Demingo by France, or the emancipation of the blecks of Jamsica by England. To carry out the detestable principle new avowed it would be necessary for the United States to absorb, one by one, the islands which stud the Caulibean sea, to strip them of the privileges of free men, which we have besto sed on their black inhabitants, and to reduce them once more to be an archipelego of slaves. Do the American diplomatics who hold this language suppose that the internal peace and enistence of their justify-cheribled Union are to be bought at auch a price? They are strengely mistaken. The condict with Spain, which their designs on Cuba must cocasion, the coolness with France and England, to which it would give rise, the berrible scenes which must take place in the island itself before the black population could be rewhich lees with France and England, to work take place in the rise, the terrible scenes which must take place in the learn itself before the black gopulation could be risland itself before the black gopulation could be risland itself before the black gopulation and passive obedience to the American absolute and passive obedience to the American area. rise, the bernile scenes which make an end to be recleared treef before the black population could be reduced to absolute and passive obedience to the American laws, are not the greatest perils which this
policy would call into life. Far from being a cause
of wrion and strength to the people of America, we
are satisfied that a war begun for so attrobute an object deferred by such arguments as these, and tend
ing to such first results, would be opposed by no inconsiderable part of the States. The freemen of
America would ask how long they are to endure the
opportrium and participate in the guilt of the slave
owners and slave States, whose simplest todions of
morshivy and only are twinted by the institution under which they live; the hardy States of the North
would not send down their forces to rived feiters on
the slaves of Chas, and to place in the Senate of the
Union the representatives of another slaveholding
community, and the reaction would extend will
also ning voice or against the interests of the slavecurrers in the South. By the nature of things, that
conflict would be fought out not on the soil of Culva—
the battle most be lost or won in the heart of the
Union States.

We trust that, in spite of the extravagant conjuct

United States.
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many of the diplomatic agents named by Mr. We trust that, in spite of the extravagant confuct of many of the diplomatic agents named by Mr. Pierce, their power is limited, and their influence on the decline. The last Congress has terminated its isbors and its existence, and another Assembly, elected under a new order of opinions, has succeeded to it. The mur bers of this body are ultried men, and the principles of what is termed the "Know-Nothing orry" have not jet been seen in action; but, so far as we are acquainted with them, we prefer them to the chemes of those demagagues who sought to supply their own internal weakness by foreign agit too; and we are not without hopes that the good sense of the nation may continue to hold in check the felly and violence of its rulers.

Court of Appeals, Friday, April 5.—No. 48, acreses, No. 38, on argument Colembar for April 7.—Nos. 34, 35, 55, 54, 57, 27, 59, 69.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA UNCHANGED.

Progress of the Vienna Conference.

The U. S. Mail Steamer Baltic, from Liverpool. Saturday, the 24th uit , at 1 P. M , arrived here on Friday at noon.

The Baltic passed the Atlantic on Thursday, at 1:20 P. M., in lat. 400 45': long 690 40'.

The new screw steamer City of Baltimore, belonging to the Liverpool and Philadelphia Sceamship

mpany, was brought round to Liverpool from the Clyde, on the 17th. The City of Baltimore is the longest screw-steamer in the world. She has been taken, for six months, by the French Government. Having coaled, and taken on board a picked ere we seventy men, the City of Baltimore set out, towing the ship Ticonderoga to Marseilles. The Ticonderoga will also embark French troops for the war.

The first of the four points of guarantee, namely, that the Danubian Principalities be placed under the protectorate of the Five Powers has been unanimously agreed to in the Cangress of Vienna. The Czar Alexander has made several speeches - mild to the ciplomatic body, and strong to the army. On the whole, his language is interpreted in a pacific

The siege of Sevastopol makes but slow progress Lord Ragian, in his latest dispatch, admits that the enemy is actively engaged in throwing up new works that enfilade the trenches, and that vast cor voys of provisions and ammunition continue to enter the city. Some weeks will probably clapse ere either

the Conference or the siege comes to a conclusion.

The Liverpool Cotton Market exhibited considerable activity, with | 1. sdvance. Breadstuffs showed a moderate business, with Indian Corn dearer. Bullion continued to incresse. Morey was easier, but not lower. Consels, 921 @921.

STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Friday, March. 23, 1855.

There cannot be any doubt that the attack of the French against the counter-approaches of the Russians in front of the Malakoff tower, on the 24th of February, was unsuccessful, in spite of Caprobert's boasting "order of the day." On the 28th, The Times correspondent says that "the Russians actually begin to construct another advance from their new entrenchment at Mala keff. This is besieging with a vengeance The French seem to have given up all notion of tabing this work from the Russians, who, emboldened by this success, are apparently preparing to throw up another work on the right of the new trenches, as if they had made up their minds to besiege the French at Inkermann, and attack their right flank." Dispatches of the 6th of March again confirm the statement that the Russians are advancing with their counterapproaches toward Inkermann, and are constructing new batteries. They have received new reenforcements; and while a Council of War of the Allies, held on the 4th, resolved to recommence active operations, the Russian Generals had already made up their minds to do the same. The fate of the campaign of 1855 may be decided in a few days. A paval reconnoisance to Kertsh and Anapa bas surprised a Russian transport on its way to the Peninsu's, and destroyed several gass; the Allies, however, learned that their enemies regularly got their reenforcements by way of Tamon as well as of Perekep.

As to the hopes for peace, public opinion is more divided than ever. The warlike manifesto of the Czar dampened the first hopes, but now it is reported that Nicholas, with the force of character which always signalized him, had, a few bours before his death, ordered his son Alexander to have the proclamation of his accession to the throne drawn up, that it was read to him aloud, and that his suggestions and alterations were accepted by the Grand-Duke. Upon the death of his father, the new Czar received the foreign Ambassadors, as is customary, and declared his views in the fol lowing words: "If the Holy Alliance to longer exist, I hope that the principles upon which it reposed may still prevail, and serve as a bond of union between the different States. I am disposed, for my part, to restore peace to Eu-"repe if honorable conditions are offered to Russia, but, if derogatory terms are proposed,

I would rather perish than accent them These words raised the hopes of the friends of peace; but soon afterward the new Czar made a martial and warlike speech to the military authorities while they were taking the oath of sile giance; and in a circular dispatch to all the representatives of Russia at foreign Courts he de clares that "the Czar proposes to himself two tasks: the first, by every means in his power to maintain the independence, honor and dignity of Russia; the second, in all sincerity to do his utmost conformably to the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas, to restore peace to the Em-

The conferences at Vienna proceed smoothly enough, and there is the greatest probability that England will be duped by Russia. The third point-that is to say, the restriction of the Russian rower in the Engine-is the only one by which Russis might be checked; but Austria inclines already to the Russian preposition for securing the balance of power at the expense of Turkey, by Anglo-French fortifications on the Asiatic-Turkish coast, somewhere between Trebizond Lord Palmerston's declaration, on Tuesday,

concerning Hungary and Poland, is too interest-

ing to be omitted. The old bottle-holder finds that he no lorger has need of fine phrases, and openly schnowledges that "the Austrian Govenement know, and have all along known, that the Government of Great Britain would consider it a great misfortune to Europe, if Hungary were separated from the Austrian Empire; because the Austrian Empire, as an aggregate body in the center of the Continent, is considered to be an essential element in the balance of power in Europe. The Austrian Government, therefore, entertain no doubt as to what are the policy and views of the Government of Great Britain in regard to Hungary." In respect to Poland, the noble Lord expressed himself in a most enigmatic way, as he usually does, when he bambeezles the credulous Liberals of England. Hedeclared that "the Kingdom of Poland, as at present constituted, and as at present occupied, is a standing menace to Germany. It is for the Powers of Germany to determine how far they mey think the Constitution of Poland is or is not dangerous to them, and whether, under circumstances which may lead them into war with Russis, they will think it for their interest to endeavor to change that position of affairs."

This le, indeed, most ingenious. The question of the re-construction of Poland is, from the outset, declared to be a German question, not a Betopean one! And the man who deres thus to insuit the common sense of the Erglish people to the idel of the so called Liberala! It seems after all that Austria is the only power which to to profit by the present war. Not only has she cetablished herself in the Danubian Principalities, but her laftuence in Constantincole is on the nerease The insoler ce and overbearing behavfor of the Allies in Turkey drive the Sultan into the arms of Austria, and the wavering policy of Prussia gives the leadership of Ger many lixewise to Francis Joseph. His diplomacy has, natif now, been most successful; he has only one drawback—the financial condition of his empire, which continues desperate.

Sir John Pakington has stolen a march upon

Lord John Russell, who often declared to his

friends that he wished two measures to be carried in Parliament, before he retired from public life; the rew Reform bill and a bill for the taxation of the country in behalf of general education. Sir John, in the absence of Lord John, introduced the latter bill, with considerable ability. The principal feature of his measure is, that education shall be free that a responsible M nister shall supersede the present irresponsible Committee of the Privy Council, and that religious instruction shall be given in the schools; the actendance at such fostruction remaining optional with the children. Some facts mentioned in is speech are of general interest. He found that in respect to public education England is almost at the bottom of the sails-Roseis. Spain. and Italy only being lower. That out of the on tire number of children between five and fifteen years to England forty two per cost are at school, twelve per cent, at work, and forty-six per cent neither at school nor at work. He also men tioped a fact which seems really incredible, viz That nearly cight bundend schoolmagters or mistreases in England were unable to write their own names, and that at the taking of the census, they eigned their returns with a mark Such a state of things can, of course, not be telerated, and accordingly the measure was introduced without opposition. In the course of his speech Sir J. Pakington paid a deserved tribute to the educational organization in the Free States of America, and a very undeserved one to the Aus trian system, which looks very fair on paper, but is not carried in practise, Tyrol, Galicia, Carinthis, Camiolia, and Dalmatia being the least educated provinces of Europe. Not one in ten among the Tyroleans and Galicians can read and write: but Sir John relied upon the official etatistics of Austria, unaware that these returns are especially for exportation. Old Lord Lyndhurst's philippin against the

seelllating corduct of Prussia, and Lard Claren don's mederate, but still hostile speech, confirming Lord Lyndhurst's charges, are now the delight of the politicians, though everybody knows that no good whatever can result from such discusions, unless it should be required here in Englard, or rather in France, to drive Prussia opanly into the camp of Russia. Still, Prussia has suddeply received an unexpected assistance. Turkey, always more and more suspicious about the real intentions of her overbearing Allies, insists row upon the participation of Pruesta in the Vienna Conferences, and declares that the Sultan cannot agree to any foreign protection of his subjects. According to Tarkish common sense, the independence of Turkey is equally destroyed by the protectorate of the Five Powers, as by the exclusive Russian protectorate. She requires no protectorate whatever, and the Divan pretends that the sovereignty of the Sultan over his Christian subjects cannot be abolished by any conferences at Vicana. In one word, Turkey, which had never accepted the four points. brgies to make opposition to them. We know this very important new turn of negotiations only by telegraph; still, it is entirely consistent with the spirit of the Tarkish Government, as described by the last advices from Constantinople. The Sultan insists further upon the maintenance of his full sovereignty as regards the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; but, in this respect, he has missed the opportunity of guarding bis rights, Gallipoli teing now occupied by the French, who, by this position, have become the masters of the Dardanelles.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCE.

Although not fewer than forty persons in the City f Victora must be fully aware of what has taken place at the meetings of the Conference, so well is the secret kept that almost nothing has been suffered to transpire to the agents of the public press. It is known, however, that the first of the four bases, on which a peace is to be negotiated, has been accepted en bloc, by the Russian plenipotentiaries, Prince Gor, chakoff and M. de Titoff, and rane tuus:

Aut. I. Abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Eussia in Meldoria and Wollachia, the privileges ac-corded to those Provinces by the Sultan being placed under the guarantee of the Five Powers.

Correspondence professes to state that as soon as the representatives of the Five Powers-France, En gland, Austria, Turkey and Russis-had assembled, their credentials were produced and examined, and, when this preliminary ceremony was over, Count Buel addressed a pacific or rather consilistory speech o the other members of the Congress. He ren inded his colleagues of the extreme import-

erted them to display the calmness and mutual for bearance which beseemed men who had duties of such high moment to discharge. When Count Basi had ceased speaking, the protocol of the 28th of Deember wee read, and laid on the table. The memorandum of Jan. 7 was then produced, and the Four Points baving been read. Prince Gorcha-keff and M. de Thoff, the Russian Plenipotentiaries,

ince of the question about to be discussed, and ex-

were asked whether they were prepared to treat or A reply having been given in the affirmative, it was propered that a "bureau," (to be composed of a member of each of the four Embassies and of the Director of the Austrian Chancellerie,) should be formed, whose duty it should be to keep all the differ-

ent treatics ready for inspection, to copy State papers, The foregoing preliminary matters having been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, the first of the Four Points was immediately entered upon, and was

onanimously agreed to, as above. The London Morning Post warns it readers against putting faith in the accounts of what has happened in the Conference. It further says that a record of each day's proceedings is drawn up, and signed by the Plenipotentiaries, and that this mode of signature may readily give rise to erroneous reports of an agreement having been come to on the points of

Count Nesselrode, it is believed, will proceed to Vienna when the negotiations become critica

THE POLICY OF THE CZAR IS WARLIKE. Accounts from St. Petersburg, probably reliable, of date March 9, state that the substance of the Czar Alexander's speeches to the representatives of the